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CITY OF WINCHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE



HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1962

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ETC.

Public Health Department,
4/6 The Square,
Winchester.

July, 1963.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
City of Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you the 88th Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and the Sanitary Circumstances of the City during the year 1962. The report is furnished on the lines suggested by the requirements of the Ministry of Health. In addition, a detailed report supplied by the Chief Public Health Inspector is incorporated, which report, besides giving information on the day-to-day work of the Inspectors, also contains extracts from some of the registers held in the Health Department.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year was 28,650 persons, a figure which very closely approximates to that of 28,643 persons, as ascertained from the Preliminary Report of the 1961 Census. This figure however, shows a reduction of 270 persons, compared with the figure supplied for the mid-year population for 1961.

The figures showing the number of persons unemployed at the end of the year need to be carefully studied, as at the period covered, employment in many trades was adversely affected by the inclement weather conditions. Nevertheless there would appear to have been a substantial increase in the number of persons unemployed, particularly amongst the male population.

During the year 242 new units of accommodation were provided in the City, eighteen of which were provided by the Corporation and 224 by private enterprise. On the other hand, 39 units were demolished or vacated for the purpose of demolition thus affording a net gain of 203 units. At the end of the year, there were 884 applicants for rehousing on the Council list, an increase of 126 over the figure for the previous year. According to figures supplied by the City Treasurer there were 8,739 inhabited houses in the City on 31st March, 1963.

There were 423 live births - 218 male and 205 females. These figures show a decrease of 49 over the previous year and give a live birth rate of 14.5 per 1000 of the population. This decline is noteworthy in view of the particularly high rate obtained during the previous year, but the current figure is more in keeping with general trends, when considering the birth rate over

the years. Further, in view of the particularly high birth rate in 1961, the current decline was more or less to be anticipated. In addition, there were nine still births occurring solely amongst legitimate infants. This figure was one higher than that of the previous year and provides a Still Birth Rate of 20.8 per 1000 live and still births. The number of illegitimate babies born was 23 which figure expressed as a percentage of the total live and still births was 5.43%. This figure remains fairly constant over the years, but seems to show a tendency to increase rather than to decrease.

Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of this Report is to be able to record that only four infant deaths were registered in the City during the year. Whilst allowing for a decrease in the number of children born, an Infant Mortality Rate of 9.45 per thousand live births is something of an achievement and a record for the City. This is the lowest figure ever recorded in the Borough since statistics have become available, and as the Infant Mortality Rate has always been accepted as a reliable guide to the health of the population and general hygienic conditions prevalent in a district, this figure is one of which all concerned can feel justifiably proud. Undoubtedly, this rate will vary over the years to come, but it is encouraging to learn that a new record low level has been reached which should act as a spur to further efforts. The rate, of course, compares most favourably with the Infant Mortality Rate of 21.4 per thousand live births for England and Wales. As would be anticipated from the foregoing, there are corresponding decreases in the Neo-Natal, Early Neo-Natal and Perinatal Mortality Rates. In fact, there were only two deaths in the Neo-Natal period, one of these occurring in the early neo-natal period. Allowing for the minimum increase in the number of still births, the Perinatal Mortality Rate was 23.15 per thousand live and still births, this is approximately the same as in 1961.

There were 412 deaths - 195 males and 217 females, an increase of 37 on the previous year and giving a corrected Death Rate of 11.5 per thousand of the population. The rise in numbers is mainly attributable to deaths from Coronary Disease and Lung Cancer. The number of deaths attributable to Coronary Disease rose from 53 to 92 an increase of approximately 74%, whilst those resulting from Lung Cancer increased by almost 100% rising from 9 in the previous year to seventeen in the year under review. An analysis of these figures show that whereas the deaths from Coronary Disease showed only a slight preponderance of males over females, in the Lung Cancer no less than sixteen out of the seventeen deaths were males. With these exceptions the number of deaths attributable to other causes needs little comment as these show little variation. However, the very large increase in the number of deaths from Coronary Disease and Lung Cancer calls for close study - particularly as regards our living habits. The time has assuredly arrived to establish beyond all doubt whether it is lack of exercise or excessive tobacco smoking or if some other contributory causes are responsible for these deaths and what remedies must be applied - drastic though they may be. There is little use paying lip service to campaigns for reducing the consumption of tobacco whilst at the same time allowing its widespread advertising and practically unlimited sale to the public. There were ten deaths attributable to

accidents, six of them due to motor accidents and four of these were in the case of individuals under 35 years. It is a rather sobering thought that the largest number of deaths attributable to a single cause under the age of 45 years, result from motor accidents. For the second year in succession there has not been a single death in the City attributable to Tuberculosis in any of its forms, and once again no maternal death has been recorded.

As regards the notifications of the incidence of infectious disease, there has been a substantial decline attributable mainly to the low incidence of Measles during the year. Once again it is possible to be able to report that there have been no cases of Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria or Typhoid Fever occurring within the Borough. It would appear that these diseases are fast becoming matters of medical history as far as this country is concerned. Nevertheless the sporadic case serves as a reminder that these three treacherous diseases are always close at hand ready to strike, given the opportunity. Constant vigilance associated with a high rate of immunisation amongst the general population, is the price that has to be paid, if it is desired to continue to enjoy freedom from these diseases. The immunisation and vaccination figures are incorporated in the Report, and show that, as far as the City is concerned, standards are being very well maintained.

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified continues to remain about constant but no doubt many of these cases have been discovered in the early stages of the disease when cure can more readily be obtained. This is borne out by the fact that it was possible to remove the names of as many as eighteen persons from the Register during the year as having been cured, and further, no death attributable to Tuberculosis has occurred in the City during the year. The mobile Mass Radiography Unit continued to make its monthly routine visit to the City and the extent to which its services are appreciated is testified by the increasing numbers who continue to avail themselves of the service. I am indebted to Dr. Moore, Director of the Unit for the details in the Report as well as for his co-operation and assistance when requested.

The work of the Public Health Inspectors is elaborated in very full detail by Mr. E. Seymour, Chief Public Health Inspector. As in previous years work at the Abattoir continues to occupy a considerable portion of the Inspectors' time. However the increase in the number of animals slaughtered was less than that of recent years, a result no doubt, of the extensive alterations and rebuilding that is taking place at the Abattoir. When these are completed a further steep rise in the through-put may be anticipated. With this in view the Council have already made provision for the employment of an additional Public Health Inspector. As is apparent from this Report the other duties of the Inspectors have been carried out to the full, and during the year it was possible to submit to the Council the results of the Survey carried out on the problem of houses in multiple occupation. As a result of this, action was already being taken towards the end of the year to deal with some of the conditions that had been brought to light.

Before concluding, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the assistance afforded to me by Councillor Bromfield, Chairman and to the members of the Health Committee. To the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Dr. M. Hughes, and his staff for their advice and co-operation which was always available when required, I tender my best thanks. Finally I wish to express my appreciation for the assistance and support which I received from other officers of the Corporation as well as from the Staff of the Health Department.

Robt. A. Good,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor	-	Councillor J.T.S. Hutchins
Chairman	-	Councillor Bromfield
Vice-Chairman	-	Councillor Carleton-Smith
Alderman Edmonds.		Alderman Taylor.
Councillor Neate.		Councillor Mrs. Neate.
Councillor Fuller.		Councillor Gardner.

A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

<u>Area of the Borough</u>	3,888 acres.						
<u>Population</u>	Census 1931 - 23,523 Census 1961 - Preliminary Report - 28,643. Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population mid 1962 - 28,650.						
<u>Number of Inhabited Houses</u>	(on 31st March, 1963 from figures supplied by the City Treasurer) - 8,739.						
<u>Rateable Value at 1st April, 1962.</u>	£542,136.						
Net penny rate product, 1962 - 63.	£2,277. 15s. 7d.						
<u>Social Conditions.</u>	In addition to a number of light industries operating in the City, there has been an increasing development at the Winnall Trading Estate. Apart from transport and distributive services, the principal industries are Engineering and Food Processing. It is estimated that there are 156 premises that come within the definition "Factory" in Winchester.						
<u>Unemployed</u>	I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Em- ployment Exchange for Win- chester for information re- lating to unemployment.						
Unemployment registered at the 14th January, 1963-	(In addition there were 117 men temporarily stopped by the inclement weather).						
<table><tbody><tr><td><u>Men.</u></td><td><u>Women</u></td><td><u>Total</u></td></tr><tr><td>157</td><td>24</td><td>181</td></tr></tbody></table>	<u>Men.</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	157	24	181	
<u>Men.</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>					
157	24	181					

Analysis of wholly unemployed men and women at 11th December, 1962

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	7	(-)	3	(-)	10
20-24	29	(1)	4	(-)	33
25-29	15	(1)	2	(-)	17
30-34	19	(-)	2	(1)	21
35-39	14	(3)	2	(1)	16
40-44	6	(1)	4	(1)	10
45-49	12	(1)	2	(1)	14
50-54	8	(1)	1	(-)	9
55-59	11	(4)	4	(-)	15
60-64	33	(4)	-	(-)	33
65 & over	3	(-)	-	(-)	3
Totals:	157	(16)	24	(4)	181

In addition there were 4 disabled men needing sheltered employment.

B - SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	423	218	205
Legitimate	400	206	194
Illegitimate	23	12	11

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population

(as corrected by comparability factor of 0.98)

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births - 14.5
5.43%

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	9	2	7
Legitimate	9	2	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births - 20.83

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	412	195	217

Death Rate per 1,000 Population

(as corrected by comparability factor of 0.80)

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	432	220	212
Legitimate	409	208	201
Illegitimate	23	12	11

Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	4	2	2
Legitimate	4	2	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rate

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	9.45
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	10.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0.0
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	4.72
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	2.36
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	23.15

Maternal Deaths - Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	0.00
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The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1962:-

	Live Birth Rate 1	Still Birth Rate 2	Death Rate 3	Infant Mort- ality Rate. Under 1 yr. 4
Winchester U.D.	14.5	20.8	11.5	9.5
England and Wales	18.0	18.1	11.9	21.4

NOTE:

- 1 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the population.
2 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
4 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1962

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total 4 weeks to 1 year	T O T A L		
											Male	Female	Total
Prematurity	1				1					1		1	1
Congenital Malformations									1	1		1	1
Other causes		1			1				1	1	1	1	2
	1	1			2				2	2	1	3	4

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1962

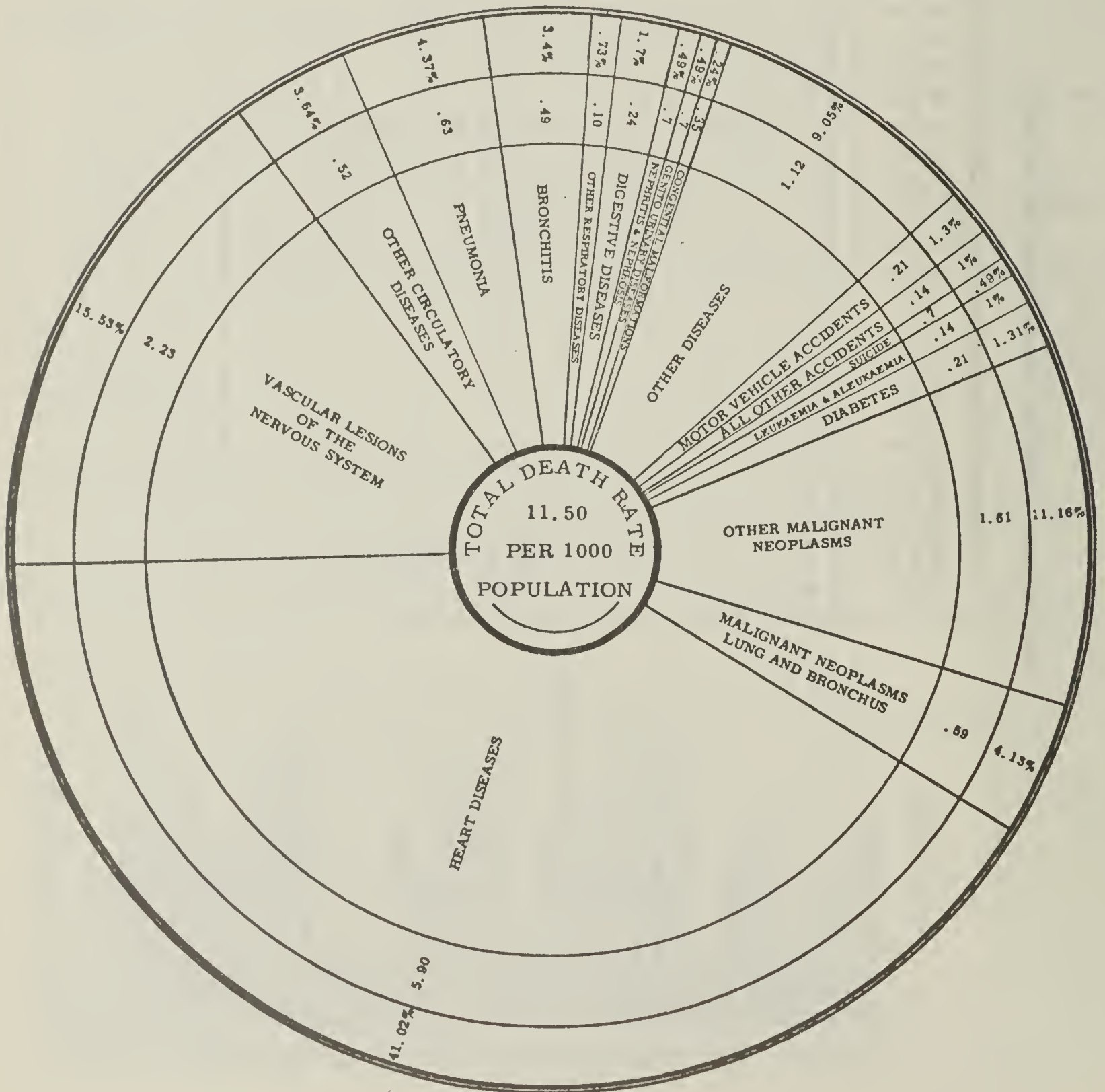
Causes of Death		Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.													TOTALS	
		Total all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Male	Fem.
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tuberculosis, Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Syphilitic Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Meningococcal Infections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	16	1
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	7
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	34	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	19	17	17	17
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4
16	Diabetes ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	3
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	64	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	53	37	27	27
18	Coronary Disease, Angina ...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	69	52	40	40
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	12	3	3
20	Other Heart Disease ...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	51	19	43	43
21	Other Circulatory Disease ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	3	12	12
22	Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
23	Pneumonia ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	9	9	9
24	Bronchitis ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	4	4
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
26	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Congenital Malformations ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	26	4	28
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	3
34	All other Accidents ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	2
35	Suicide ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
36	Homicide and Operations of War ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		412	4	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	4	5	85	307	201	211

DEATH FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

RATE PER 1000 POPULATION

AND

PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL DEATHS



C - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B. , B.CH. , D.P.H. , L.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board;
Diploma R.S.I. for Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

C. BENNETT, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board;
Diploma R.S.I. for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

R. W. ANDREWS, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board;
Diploma R.S.I. for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

N. THOMPSON, Cert. Public Health Inspectors Exam.
Joint Board; Diploma R.S.H. for the Inspection of Meat
and other Foods.

Student Public Health Inspector

N. MASON, Higher National Certificate in Building.

Rodent Officers

J. PARSONS

R. NEWMAN

Chief Clerk

MRS. E. GRAY (till 10.8.62.)

MISS P. SMITH (from 23.9.62.)

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF

Health Visitors:

MISS E.K. WILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MRS. A. NOBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

MISS P. GILLET, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS I.G. JAMES, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., Q.N., H.V.
(from 18th June, 1962).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

MRS. A. MULLINGTON

Midwife::

MRS. H. OLIVER, S.C.M.

District Nurses

MRS. E.B. SANDYS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (and Relief Midwife)

MRS. S.J. McCOURT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

MISS E. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., (retired 31st March 1962).

District Nurses and Midwives attached to Dr. Gibson & Partners' Practice

MISS G. ELLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. - District Nurse/Midwife.
(Relief Staff)

MISS M. JORDAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., - District Nurse/Midwife.

District Nurses and Midwives attached to Dr. Swift & Partners' Practice

MRS. D.E. FARRANTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife.

MISS J.H.L. SHAVE, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife.

MRS. M. GARDINER, S.R.N. - District Nurse.

MRS. M. HOLTHAM, S.R.N. - District Nurse (Part-time).

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriology.

Public Health Laboratory Service
Royal Hampshire County Hospital.
Director - Dr. M.H. Hughes.

Chemical Analysis

Southampton Borough Analyst,
"Spetchley", Cobden Avenue,
Bitterne Park, Southampton.
Public Analyst - Mr. R. Watridge.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Depot,
Queens Road,
Winchester.
(Tel: 2536.)

Clinic Treatment Centres

(a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Friday in each week, 2 p.m.
at the Health Department.

(b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The first and third Tuesday
each month at 2 p.m. in the
Mission Hall, Stanmore Lane.

(c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Monday
each month at 2 p.m. in the
Weeke Community Centre.

(d) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Each Monday and Wednesday at
St. Clement's Surgery at 2 p.m.
The Health Visitor attached
to the group practice is in
attendance. This Clinic is
primarily for the use of
patients registered with the
Doctors concerned.

(e) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Each Tuesday at Dr. Gibson and
Partners' Surgery at 2 p.m.
The Health Visitor attached to
the group practice is also in
attendance. The Clinic is
primarily for the use of
patients registered with the
Doctors concerned.

- (f) SCHOOL CLINIC Each Tuesday morning at the Health Department.
- (g) IMMUNISATION CLINIC The inoculations of pre-school children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Tetanus is carried out at the Child Welfare Centres. Diphtheria immunisation is also carried out at the schools.
- (h) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC The first Friday each month at the Royal Hants County Hospital, by appointment.
- (i) SPEECH CLINIC Monday and Friday each week by appointment at the County Health Department, The Castle.
- (j) TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC Each Wednesday (10 a.m. old patients, 2.30 p.m. new patients), Thursday 9.30 a.m. (by appointment) at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Thursday 1.30 p.m. A.P. Refills at Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

Old People's Welfare

- (k) CHIROPODY CLINIC Held each 2nd, 3rd and 4th Monday afternoon and any Tuesday; appointments being arranged through the British Red Cross.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

<u>HOSPITALS</u>	(i)	St. Paul's Hospital (Chronic sick) 201 beds.
	(ii)	Victoria Isolation Hospital (infectious diseases) 42 beds.
	(iii)	Royal Hants County Hospital - Medical, Surgical and children 362 beds. Maternity - 41 beds.

- (a) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC
- (i) Major: The first Friday each month by appointment at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.
- (ii) Remedial: By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

(b) OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Winchester City cases once per month, by appointment, at the County Health Department, The Castle.

(c) ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

SECTION "D"

Environmental Health Services

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam Joint Board; R.S.H. Cert for Inspection Meat & other Foods; Prizeman Northern Counties Sanitary Asso'n; Liverpool University Sanitary Science Cert; Engineers Cert, of Competency, Board of Trade; Assoc Members Cert, Inst Public Health Engineers; City & Guilds London Inst, Cert, Fuel Economy & Smoke Abatement; Advanced Diploma, Royal Inst. Public Health & Hygiene.

Public Health Department,
4/6 The Square,
Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting, for the 16th time, the Annual Report on the work carried out in pursuance of the statutory duties and responsibilities assigned to the Public Health Inspector's section of the Health Department.

The work of the inspector is with the public. He is interested in how and what they eat, where they live and how and where they work. He has untold opportunities for public relations with the people he meets, and he alone is responsible for the judgment cast on him by the public.

During the year 1962, much good work continued to be accomplished and it is felt that further progress was made in those fields of activity in which the public health inspectorate operates.

As far as circumstances permitted, the survey of housing conditions in the area generally was continued and a limited amount of comprehensive repair and maintenance work carried out.

Formal action has been commenced in respect to Houses-let-in-Lodgings and a great deal of work will arise in this field. There will be problems too, due partly to the acute housing shortage in the area, but it is an aspect of our housing responsibilities which needs attention no less than of slum clearance.

The extension of existing legislation in the field of housing is practically a certainty. The present legal standard of a fit house under the improvement grant scheme will probably become the standard for all houses. It is only a matter of time.

Food sampling also received an appropriate degree of priority and every effort was made to consolidate and enlarge the gains of previous years in connection with food hygiene. This was only achieved by constant vigilance and education of personnel who are almost continually changing.

Throughput at the Abattoir has continued to increase, showing a figure of 31,139 meat carcasses inspected during the year. The decline in the incidence of tuberculosis over the last few years is again strikingly evident in the figures for 1962 and, is no doubt some measure of success of the Ministry's Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme.

The pattern of work associated with Clean Air and Noise Abatement is taking shape and it is pleasing to report the favourable reactions of both industry and householder to the steps being taken.

During the year a number of new Acts and Statutory Orders were introduced which directly affected the work of the department to a greater or lesser degree. Among these were the:-

Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regs. 1962.
Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regs. (Appointed Day No. 4) Order, 1961
Slaughter of Animals Prevention of Cruelty Regs. (Appointed day
No. 4) Order, 1961.
Preservative in Food Regulations, 1962.
Milk and Dairies (Preservative) Regulations, 1962.

The improved standards envisaged in these measures are not, however, achieved by the mere process of passing statutes; the standards must be enforced, often against considerable opposition by those affected and though one may at times bemoan the fact that additional legislation adds to the general burden of duties, it is accepted as a challenge affording more opportunities to promote the health of the people.

I once again pay grateful tribute to the technical staff who have worked at high pressure and merit full commendation.

In conclusion, I would wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,

E. SEYMOUR

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

HOUSING

The last 100 years has shown considerable progress in the improvement of man's environmental conditions. Legislation has been prolific giving guidance and implementation of a steady rising standard of living. The old axiom that prevention is better than cure still holds good and the real purpose of local health services is based on prevention.

Looking over some notes on housing matters for inclusion in the Annual Report, I began to wonder whether we had, in the last 100 years, progressed very far in this vital field of environmental health work. The problems of unfit houses, overcrowding, low standards and the despairing crawl towards modernised homes seems to have been with us all my working life.

The aim of a separate home with modern facilities for each family, bearing in mind that the post war birth-rate will bring an increased demand for houses in the late sixties, at the present rate of progress seems unattainable.

Parliamentary acceptance of a housing problem has been recognised in this country since 1851, shortly after it had been clearly seen in the public health field that disease and bad sanitary conditions were related. Since that time, tremendous strides forward have been made in the battle for public health by way of piped water, sewage disposal and adequate refuse collection; the impetus being the constant high incidence of infectious disease which arise from these sanitary evils. It was not recognised fully at that time that many social evils arise from bad housing conditions.

I recently read the Annual Reports of the City of Winchester's Medical Officer of Health from 1875 to the present day. In the first 30 years the death rate diminished concurrently with sanitary improvements. But in the same period the only real mention of housing conditions was that the incidence of tuberculosis had declined due to less overcrowding. A static population had spread itself out!

From this time onwards, sanitary reform continued with increasing vigour, culminating in the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890. This new act laid down the principles of modern housing legislation, gave wider powers to local authorities but was not used properly. Then, as now, the normal wage earner was entirely dependent on houses being built to rent at a figure which he could afford to pay. This very point being referred to in the Medical Officer's Report of 1902 which read "Although many houses have been built in recent years, there still seems to be a demand for cottages suitable for the working classes, and it is to be regretted that the present cost of building makes it impossible to provide such at rentals which can be paid by the very poor."

Up to 1919 the eternal plea in the reports of the Medical Officer of Health was for the provision of houses to let at reasonable rents. He sadly reported, year after year, that although the Public Health Committee recognised it had serious problems of unfit houses and overcrowding, it could do nothing about them because there was no alternative accommodation being provided either by private landlords or the Council. Progress was made very slowly.

After 1919 the Council realised that private enterprise was not going to provide sufficient houses to let. Indeed, as a business proposition private persons could not afford, even with guarantees, to invest their capital to recoup only the rents which the ordinary wage-earner could afford to pay.

From small beginnings the Council has become the largest landlord, owning a third of all the dwellings in the City.

During the last decade the Council has regarded the provision of houses as one of its major public duties and by way of Clearance Schemes have demolished 6.0% of the total number of houses in the town. But the Public Health Committee is still faced with the same problems that faced its predecessors fifty years ago. Overcrowding is still present. It has merely changed its location into multi-occupied houses and council houses.

It is still as it always had been more of a social problem than one of housing. It is no use offering a dwelling of adequate size if in order to pay the rent the family have to go without other essential things. As 50 years ago, young married couples cannot obtain accommodation and even furnished rooms are barred to them if they have children. Many landlords dare not use the Rent Act procedure to increase rents because of the uneconomic expense of bringing these houses into good repair.

Nor can one be happy about today's fitness standard which is no better than the standard recommended 40 years ago. In fact, there are strong grounds for the view that the present standard is inferior to that of the Housing Act 1930. It is hoped that the law will be amended, based on the 12 points of fitness used for improvement grants but one wonders however, whether all the houses which are capable of being improved will be brought up to this standard during the 20th century.

Why is it then, that while sanitary conditions have improved so much in the last 100 years, housing conditions are still lagging?

Repairs to Property - Section 9 Housing Act, 1957

The improvement of housing standards must still be approached as a crusade against bad environmental conditions and this must not only be directed against dwellings which are so unfit as to demand demolition or permanent closure, but must also seek to recondition houses which can thereby be given an extended lease of useful life.

In many respects it is easier to achieve the demolition of property than it is to secure the reconditioning of sub-standard houses which are none the less quite suitable for preservation and the chief difficulty remains one of economics. Owners would frequently be quite reconciled, if not indeed positively relieved, to have a house condemned rather than spend several hundred pounds on repairs and this is a situation which is being increasingly encountered. It is neither in the present local nor the national interest, however to allow houses to go out of circulation if they can reasonably be preserved for a further 15 or 20 years. This is the purpose of the schedules of repairs issued by the Department under the provisions of the Housing Act.

It is sometimes suggested that people and not houses make slums; while this may have some substance in a minority of cases, it is equally true that dwellings which are free from dampness and in good repair are conducive to better standards of health. If the occupants can also enjoy the added amenities of internal sanitation, hot water supply and bathroom, the resultant improvements are invariably reflected in higher social as well as better health standards. It is not difficult to demonstrate this by simple comparison with the higher environmental standards which now obtain compared with those of less than 50 years ago. Still further progress could yet be made if higher statutory standards were to be applied to the available stock of houses which do not measure up to the modern conception of living conditions.

A total of 9 houses were reconditioned during 1962 and default powers were exercised in respect of structural repairs at 5 houses. The cost of the work which was carried out by Contractors on behalf of the Department was £813. 14s. 4d.

Land Charges Register

In connection with the sale of properties in the City area, and with a view to ascertaining if there were any outstanding or impending notices, a total of 411 searches was made by the Department. This figure represents an increase of 6 searches on the previous year.

Rent Act 1957 - Certificates of Repair

There is little evidence that the Rent Act, 1957, provisions (sec. 2 and First Schedule), as to rent increases in respect of repairs have resulted in any appreciable repair work being executed.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair & for Revocation of Certificates

Comparative figures for applications received since the Act has been in operation are as follows:-

Year	Applications received.	Certificates granted	Certificates refused	Applications for Revocation Received	Applications granted	Applications refused	Applications under consideration.
6 mths. 1957	48	17	1	2	1	1	4
1958	30	27	-	7	8	-	-
1959	5	5	-	9	6	-	-
1960	4	2	-	1	2	-	-
1961	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
1962	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Improvement Grants

At the present time there is a feeling of frustration and impatience in regard to the progress of the improvement grant scheme.

The scheme was obviously designed to encourage the private owner and landlord to play his part, but their contribution so far has not been very significant.

The 1954 Act relaxed some of the conditions attaching to the grants but owners of properties which are let, or altered and improved prior to letting, still consider the conditions attached to improvement grants too severe. They would rather carry out all works at their own expense so as to have freedom of action. When the owner can afford to pay whole cost, the property is improved but in those cases where they cannot afford it, they are reluctant to take advantage of the grant system as they do not like having to have the houses available for letting if they are fortunate to obtain possession.

The House Purchase Act 1959 introduced a second category of Improvement Grants, that is, Standard Grants. The conditions applicable to Standard Grants are more simple and their introduction appears to have stimulated applications for improvement grants. But of the applications so far received, most have been from owner-occupiers.

An assessment of the experience gained in the administration of the Housing Acts, relative to the improvement of houses can now be given. It is evident that improvement, with the aid of loans, grants and mortgages must be more widely advertised by local authorities, and owners of property should be encouraged to make use of the facilities offered. Difficulties are arising where applicants have to be refused assistance, although they are willing to spend money. It is unfortunately true, therefore, that neither the two improvement grant schemes nor the provocative Rent Act of 1957 have been sufficient to secure modernisation and maintenance of the large numbers of houses needing attention. Is compulsory improvement the answer, the idea of compulsion may, at first sight, sound revolutionary but under successive Housing Acts local authorities have for years been able to insist that houses should be brought up to a recognised standard.

Thirty-nine applications for Standard Grants were received during the year. All but six (15.3%) of these applications were in respect of owner-occupied premises.

The proposed works included the provision of 34 fixed baths, 36 wash-hand basins, 26 water closets within the dwellings, 35 hot water systems and 25 food cupboards.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

History of housing legislation over the past 100 years has been full of references to multiple occupation in one form or another, and it is still here and likely to be so for a long time.

The new Housing Act 1961 and the Regulations made thereunder will be of great assistance in improving facilities in this type of property and the difficulty of determining responsibility for management will be eliminated. By implication, responsibility for management of such houses appears to be placed formally on their owners, even if the premises were not the subject of Management Orders and therefore not liable to regulations.

Procedure envisaged by Sec. 12 breaks new ground as far as the general statute is concerned. Once a Management Order has been made under this section, very drastic powers are given to a local authority to see that all parts of a house used in common are brought up to an acceptable standard. Various measures have been suggested for the process of improvement, all of them quite reasonable and competent. However, fluctuations and differences of individual opinions over the country should be smoothed out in a nationally applied standard.

Section 15 of the new Act "To require execution of works" appears to be the most important power available and Section 19, "limiting the number of occupants to fit the available facilities" the most controversial. Overcrowding action should be based on the standards of Section 90 of the Housing Act 1957, although this section seems to be at variance with Section 77 of the same Act to some extent.

The problem of houses in multiple occupation is a new name obscuring an old problem, the housing shortage, but we have been given these new powers and it is important to administer them, instead of looking for the snags.

From information obtained from the survey report which was submitted to the Committee during 1961, it was apparent that in many instances conditions were far from satisfactory both as regards the number of persons accommodated in these premises and the provision of basic facilities. It was decided, therefore, that the matter should be pursued with a view to abating overcrowding and securing adequate facilities for individual lettings within all such houses.

In the case of the first few houses dealt with towards the end of the year, the majority of the lettings consisted of only one room, used for living and sleeping purposes. Most of the rooms were small and a number were occupied by families with children. The facilities were for the most part provided on a communal basis and were quite inadequate in relation to the numbers of lettings in each house.

Considering the houses as a whole, it appeared that they would be far more suitable for occupation by several families if let in the form of flatlets, or if each letting were to consist of at least a living room and a bedroom. As a result of discussions with the owners, re-arrangement was in fact agreed upon and the permitted numbers were subsequently revised so as to allow for the occupation of each house by a few small families.

This is a brief account of the commencement of positive action in respect of the house in multiple occupation. It is intended that this action shall continue, but it is already clear that this type of accommodation will entail a considerable amount of detailed work both by technical and clerical staff.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no registered common lodging houses within the City area.

Overcrowding

Without carrying out a comprehensive survey for the purpose of keeping the department's records up to date, it is not possible to say how many overcrowded houses there are in Winchester at the present time.

It seems ridiculous however that in these days - when town planners are demanding more space for almost all development - that we can keep in being out-dated legislation which asks only for the minimum amount of space for each person in that basic family unit, the home.

Back in 1936 the Housing Act laid down a standard of housing accommodation based on the number of bedrooms for the rehousing of persons displaced as a result of Housing Act action. This makes it the more difficult to understand why, in 1962, there should be a difference in space standards between those acceptable in private houses and those in local authority houses.

It would appear that a few points require attention. Firstly, only bedrooms should be counted in the fixing of the permitted number. If this were done, a large number of two bedroom houses, particularly those of the parlour type, would have permitted numbers half those at the present time. Now it is possible for a family of man, wife and three boys above ten years, to live in a three roomed house with two bedrooms, one over 110 sq. ft. and one between 70 and 90 sq. ft. without offending the overcrowding standard. Alternatively it is possible for a family of man, wife and seven children aged eight, seven, six, four, three and two years, and six months, to live in the same house quoted above, and not offend the Act.

A child under one year is not counted at all under present standards, yet modern practices in bringing up of children demand a room for the baby separate from its parents soon after its arrival. An answer must also be found to the problem for those families who can successfully plead a defence to overcrowding through the normal growth of the family.

New dwellings of all kinds provided during the year totalled 202 made up as follows:-

	<u>Dwellings Added</u>
<u>By Private Enterprise -</u>	
Houses and flats erected	212
4 Houses converted into 10 Flats	10
Closed dwellings reconditioned	2
	<hr/>
	224
 <u>By the Corporation -</u>	
Houses and Flats erected	18
Houses converted into Flats	-
Houses converted into Bed-Sitters	-
	<hr/>
	242
	<hr/>

Against this must be set a loss of accommodation as follows:-

Clearance Areas

Demolished or Vacated therefor	39
Other Miscellaneous Demolitions	---

Housing Act, 1957 - Part II -

Demolition Orders	---
Closing Orders	1
Undertakings not to use	---
Demolition before Order made	---
	<hr/>
	40
	<hr/>

Miscellaneous Housing Matters.

No. of Houses
involved.

Schedules of Defects prepared and supplied to owners in consequence of search under the Local Land Charges Act	53
--	----

Informal action under Housing Act. Schedules of Repairs supplied at owners request	10
--	----

The rehousing of families from clearance areas and the demolition of the vacated houses continued during the year. 13 houses were vacated, 9 families being rehoused by the Corporation.

The total number of houses demolished in these clearance areas by reason of unfitness for habitation was 15, leaving 88 occupied houses still to be dealt with. In addition, there are 37 individual unfit houses awaiting demolition. 1 individual house was condemned in 1962 and 1 basement was closed.

The number of houses in clearance areas purchased by the Corporation under Compulsory Purchase Order was 15.

Youth Hostel (City Mill)

Out of 7,405 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year, 2,133 were from overseas. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 1,907 representing an increase on the previous year. Approximately 9,476 meals were served and in addition 2,341 members prepared their own meals. There was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease.

I	<u>Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year.</u>		
1.	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	366
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	551
2.	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under the sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	...	31
	(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	...	55
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	4
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	144
II	<u>Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.</u>		
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	...	70
III	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>		
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957.		
1.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	6
2.	No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -		
	a. By owners	...	4
	b. By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	5

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year (cont'd).

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts -

1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	6
2. No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -		
a. By Owners	...	6
b. By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	1

Housing Progress

Number of new houses built during 1962 -

(i) By Local Authority -		
a. Permanent Houses	...	18
b. Prefabricated Houses	...	-
(ii) By Private Enterprise	...	212
(iii) Total number of houses and flats owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1962 (excluding temporary housing accommodation owned by the Local Authority).	...	3,269

Complaints

Summary of defects remedied at dwelling houses following complaint

Roofs	...	65
Walls (external)	...	97
Chimney Stacks	...	44
Rainwater Pipes	...	31
Eaves guttering	...	48
Yards resurfaced	...	16
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	17
Dampness abated	...	153
Wallplaster	...	144
Ceilings	...	103
Floors	...	77
Windows	...	131
Sashcords	...	63
Additional Lighting provided	...	13
Additional ventilation provided	...	14
Stairs	...	79
Handrails fixed	...	10
Intervening space provided between kitchen and W.C.	...	5
Fireplaces	...	36
Skirtings	...	35
Coppers removed	...	1
Sinks renewed	...	19
Sink waste pipes	...	7
Food stores provided	...	22
Internal redecorations	...	20
External redecorations	...	19

Complaints (cont'd)

Yard gullys renewed	...	2
Yard gullys provided	...	1
Drains repaired	...	14
Inspection chambers constructed	...	3
Inspection chambers repaired	...	5
Water closets repaired	...	17
New pans provided	...	10
Water closets redecorated	...	11

Frozen and Burst Pipes.

The recent severe winters which have lasted over a prolonged period has brought home to many who have suffered frozen or burst pipes just how much we take for granted a supply of wholesome water. After these conditions, there are many who consider it criminal that authority should allow, and builder and plumber should lay, pipes without adequate safeguards against frost damage.

Owner-occupiers of houses are quick enough in their own interests, to call in a plumber and to use powers of persuasion until the water supply is restored but the position of some tenants can be made desperate by an off hand attitude taken by a difficult landlord.

Many houses have frozen and burst pipes between the house cock and the stop cock, and it is difficult to see how this sort of thing can be prevented.

In the case of a W.C. it is specifically laid down in Section 51 of the Public Health Act 1936, that the occupier shall be responsible for causing the flushing apparatus to be supplied with water and properly protected against frost.

By analogy it can be surely argued that it must be the duty of an occupier of a house to keep his water system going by preventing it from freezing. Extending the argument, if the pipes burst, he must be responsible for their repair. In practice many owners will pay for frost damage because the cost can be recovered from the insurance company.

But it is a little difficult to see how owners can in fact be forced to do this kind of repair unless the fault be inherent, e.g. pipes buried too shallow in the ground, pipes carried externally, roof in draughty condition, etc.

The plight of the tenant of one dwelling house affected by a hammered-up pipe is bad enough, but when the case relates to a house let in multiple occupation with shared facilities, the need for action becomes urgent.

Experience has taught me that if the cold tank is immediately above the hot water cylinder, heated by a domestic boiler or similar appliance, and the pipes carry upwards vertically from below without wandering about the house, there is little trouble.

It is clear that not only should the law be strengthened to require water pipes to be adequately protected from damage by frost. More suitable powers should be given to enable local authorities, as opposed to statutory water undertakings, to execute such works as are necessary to restore water supplies following damage to pipes.

Abatement of Nuisances

Occupiers of premises frequently complain to the Health Department of defects of the structure which are giving rise to nuisance. In this connection the wide powers of the Public Health Act 1936, are found invaluable. Any complaint which is received in the department of conditions which may come within the loose definition of public health nuisance is investigated and, where appropriate, action is taken within the powers conferred on the Health Committee.

In 6 cases out of the 223 complaints recorded in the register it was necessary to take statutory action under the Public Health Act.

After service of notice the Corporation is empowered to enter and do work, if urgent work remains undone after a short specified period of time. In one case it was found necessary to execute the work in default.

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

Sixteen formal notifications of intention to install furnaces were received during the year. The fact that plans and specifications may not be submitted, does not relieve the department of the responsibility of ensuring that furnaces being installed are efficient, and it is necessary in all cases to investigate the circumstances as soon as plant is known to be installed and to carry out observations for a period afterwards. Fourteen of the furnaces submitted for approval were oil-fired, two by solid smokeless fuel and one furnace fired by gas. The sixteen boilers included hot water heating, steam raising and direct fired air heating. All the installations were formally approved.

So far as industry in Winchester is concerned, it would appear that the requirements to notify intention to install a new furnace is being conscientiously observed. It should be pointed out, however, that domestic installations of a capacity of 55,000 B.Th.U's and over, also require notification; the attention of the Builders Merchants and others has been drawn to this point.

One of the duties of the department is the assessment of chimney heights. Whilst with very large installations, certain technical formulae are available to assist in the determining of chimney height, the majority of developments here comprise small installations and the heights had to be fixed having regard to local circumstances, such as the relative height of adjoining buildings, the size of the plant, type of fuel and so on. It has been interesting to see the result of past recommendations now that certain new chimneys have been in operation for some

little time, and to note that where an increase in height has been insisted upon, it appears to have been fully justified.

By arrangement with the City Engineer and with a view to minimising smoke emissions from new premises, all deposited plans relating to buildings or boilers of over 55,000 B.Th.U.'s are examined by the Health Department.

Complaints and Observations.

Eleven complaints were received during the year concerning the discharge of smoke, smuts, grit, fumes, etc., and in all, as a result of complaints and as a matter of routine, 29 observations on chimneys were carried out. It is pleasing to report that only 3 contraventions of Section 1 were noted. All these cases being successfully dealt with informally. Nuisance from smoke other than those due to dark smoke, are dealt with under Section 16 of the Act. These cover trouble arising from bonfires, the burning of rubbish and trade waste in the open, and where smoke is persistently a nuisance, is not smoke within the meaning of the Act. Four cases were dealt with under this particular section, and again informal steps were all that was required to abate the nuisance.

A number of enquiries were received concerning garden bonfires, and it would perhaps be helpful to say that bonfires as such are not prohibited, but where a bonfire is necessary, it should be sited and operated as to be of no inconvenience to the inhabitants in the area.

Although the department has ceased taking readings from the City pollution gauges, it would be interesting to see the effect on the atmospheric pollution figures when British Railways have completely gone over to diesels.

During the year the notification of the intention to instal 16 new furnaces was received, and the details indicate the fuel usage:-

Fuel	Oil	Coal	Solid Smoke-less Fuel	Electricity	Gas
No. of Furnaces	14	-	1	-	1

As with the previous year, the trend towards the use of oil as compared with other fuels is clear.

Effluvium and Dust.

Twenty-five complaints have been investigated. These varied considerably as to nature of nuisance and the districts in which they were reported. Some complaints related to individual premises and after investigation were promptly dealt with, no further action, statutory or otherwise, being necessary.

Noise Abatement

The number of complaints received from residents regarding noise nuisance created by industrial processes and other causes was 11, the same as for 1961, for it is now recognised that excessive or unreasonable noise is of public health concern. What is not generally realised, however, is that the enforcement powers depend on several factors, including proof that the noise or vibration is excessive, unreasonable or injurious or dangerous to health.

Notwithstanding these limitations to remedial action, a great deal was achieved by interviews and correspondence with the management of firms from whose premises noise emission had given rise to complaints. Complaints involving 14 different sources of noise were investigated and as in previous years it was found unnecessary to invoke formal proceedings, managements or individuals concerned being co-operative in adopting measures to reduce the noise to a minimum, where otherwise impracticable to suppress it entirely.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

This Act, which precludes a person from occupying a pet shop unless he holds a licence granted by the local authority, applies to all premises (including private houses) where business of selling animals as pets is carried on.

During the year two applications for the renewal of licences were received and both granted, subject to the observance of certain conditions.

The legislation designed to control the booming trade in pet meat and protect the public health appears to be totally inadequate. There are two potentially dangerous types of imported meat - imported offal which had not been passed for human consumption in the slaughterhouse, and boneless horse meat contaminated with *Salmonellae*.

The first was ultimately destined to be sterilised in the process of canning and would finally become a safe and sound article of food for the dog or cat. The second, however, was intended to be sold raw to the public for feeding to pets and might or might not eventually be cooked.

But it would inevitably have been handled by many human beings, and have contaminated many utensils and surfaces, being consumed by the animal. Pet food was usually prepared in the kitchen, where the sink and draining board might become contaminated, and it was often stored in the domestic refrigerator or larder adjacent to human food.

It would be a reasonable conclusion, that all pets' meats should be sterilised before release into the channels of distribution.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one establishment in the City at which an "offensive trade" within the meaning of the term under the Public Health Act, 1936, is carried on. In addition to being scrap iron merchants, this business is concerned with the collection of putrescible animal matter. Accordingly, to obviate the development of conditions which could give rise to nuisance from offensive smells or breeding of flies, a close supervision was exercised, particularly during the warm weather.

Eighteen inspections were made and the requirements of the Department were met in each case without recourse to formal action. If such were not the case, it would be inconceivable that a whole year could pass without one solitary complaint.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Apart from caravans attached to Circuses and Pleasure Fairs which visited the City, one licence for the occupation of a caravan was issued during the year.

A total of 13 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to sites occupied by caravan dwellers trespassing on vacant land in the outskirts of the City. Since the provisions of Section 91 and 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, have been rigidly enforced, however, there has been no serious threat to public health from the occupation of caravans.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No. of premises in district in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold	...	6
No. of inspections	...	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS

Tuberculosis	...	...	10
Food Poisoning	...	...	5
Smallpox Contact	...	...	1

Disinfections carried out as detailed below after infectious diseases -

Rooms and bedding	...	...	1
Library books	...	...	13
Parcels being sent abroad	...	...	11

Other fumigations carried out -

Flea infestation	...	...	2
Bug infestation	...	...	4

FOOD POISONING

It is gratifying to report that it was not necessary during the year, for the Public Health Inspectors to carry out any general investigation in connection with Food Poisoning in the City.

WATER SUPPLY

The City's water supply pumped from boreholes and wells in the chalk and distributed through iron mains on the constant system, is supplied to all the houses in the district.

Regular examinations, both bacteriological and chemical, are made of the town's water, samples being obtained to check its purity at dwellinghouses, institutions and business premises etc., as routine procedure and upon complaint. The water has no plumbo solvent action and is chlorinated before being pumped through the mains.

The results are consistently good, indicating the maintenance of a high standard of purity.

No action in respect of any form of contamination was necessary during the year.

Particulars of the number of dwelling-houses and the number of the population supplied from the public water mains - (a) number of dwelling-houses within statutory area of supply (including houses attached to shops) - 9,200; (b) population supplied from the public water mains - (1) direct to houses - 28,650; (2) by means of stand-pipes - none.

Remarks - The water is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory for a public supply.

A typical example of the report is given below:-

Physical Examination

Taste: Normal. Colour (Hazen Units): 5.0. Smell: Normal. Appearance: Clear and bright. Turbidity: Nil. Microscopical Appearance: Light deposit of precipitated chalk, a little organic debris, no moving organisms.

Water Supply (Cont'd)

General Chemical Examination

Reaction pH	7.2	Free Chlorine	Absent
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO_2		16.5	parts per million
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N		0.002	" " "
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N		0.007	" " "
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N		Negligible	
Nitric Nitrogen, as N		6.0	" " "
Hardness, as CaCO_3 (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary		207	" " "
Permanent		57	" " "
Permanganate figure as O (4 hours, 80 deg.F.)		0.015	" " "
Alkalinity, as CaCO_3		214	" " "
Total Solids		352	" " "

Mineral Analysis in parts per million

Calcium, as Ca	100.8	Carbonate, as CO_3	126
Magnesium, as Mg	2.58	Chloride, as Cl	16
Sodium, as Na	10.0	Sulphate, as SO_4	16.8
Iron	Nil	Nitrate, as NO_3	26.6.
Lead	Absent	Phosphate	Absent
Zinc	0.05	Fluoride	0.05
Copper	Absent		

Bacteriological Examination

Plate Count.	Yeastrel agar 2 days 37°C. aerobically:	per ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C		NIL per 100 ml.
" " " faecal coli	...	NIL per 100 ml.

Remarks - The water is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory for a public supply.

Extracts from Reports on Bacteriological Examination
of the Water.

Date 1962	Probable No. of Coli- form Bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C. per 100 ml.	Probable No. of Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Locality where taken
4th Jan.	Nil.	Nil.	Farmers Dairy, Wharf Hill.
27th Feb.	Nil.	Nil.	Bar End Depot
29th March	Nil.	Nil.	62 Parchment St.
27th April	Nil.	Nil.	Messrs. Brazils (Winchester) Ltd.
13th June	Nil.	Nil.	P.I.M.C.O. Can- teen, Winnall.
18th June	Nil.	Nil.	6 Grange Close
18th Aug.	Nil.	Nil.	13 Upper High Street.
27th Sept.	Nil.	Nil.	Brown & Harrison Dairy, King Alfred Place.
17th Oct.	Nil.	Nil.	45 Parchment St.
8th Nov.	Nil.	Nil.	126 High Street.
18th Dec.	Nil.	Nil.	Mission Hall, Stanmore Lane.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH

WATER

There are ten swimming baths in use in the City, two owned by the Corporation, four owned by the County Council and the remaining four baths privately owned.

All baths were visited and apart from two which form part of the River Itchen, the water was sampled to ensure that the recommended standards of the Ministry of Health were observed. The pH value, free residual chlorine and bacterial content of samples, were found to be consistently satisfactory.

At eight baths the water is supplied from the Corporation mains; at three of these the water is continuously circulated, (with a 6 hour turnover), filtered and chlorinated, a "fill and empty" system with breakpoint chlorination being employed at five of the remaining baths.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER (Cont'd)

A total of 27 water samples were taken from Swimming Baths during the year as follows:-

	No. of Baths.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples Satisfactory	No. of Samples in which Coliform Bacilli Mac-Conkey or faecal coli. were isolated.
Public Baths	2	12	12	-
County Schools	3	7	5	2
Special Schools	2	2	1	1
Private Schools	3	6	6	-
Totals	10	27	24	3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Unsound Food Voluntarily Surrendered

Meat	108 tins 278 lbs.	Butter	47½ lbs.
Sausages	36 lbs.	Cheese	4 pkts. 16 lbs.
Saveloys	24	Horlicks	1 jar
Ham	28 lbs.	Cereal	31 pkts.
Bacon	23¾ lbs. 10 pkts.	Rice	17 tins 16 lbs.
Fruit	216 tins 11 jars	Spaghetti	11 lbs.
Dried Fruit	11 lbs	Soup	2 tins
Vegetables	276 tins	Sauce	1 jar
Fish	22 tins	Jam	6 jars
Milk	8 tins	Lemonade Powder	11 tins
Cream	1 tin	Cake	20 portions

FOOD HYGIENE

The promotion of food hygiene in the City was again given earnest attention and though standards continue to improve in many establishments efforts in this direction can never be relaxed if the progress made is to be maintained.

The greatest problem is still to make the more indolent or complacent food handlers, including in some cases, managerial staff, thoroughly understand the real importance of hygienic habits as being of practical significance rather than merely as some form of superior aesthetic requirement imposed by a fussy inspectorate. Until all personnel, including chefs, cooks, kitchen porters, waiters, shop assistants, packers and delivery roundsmen, cultivate the clean handling of all food, under all circumstances, to the point where these habits become quite instinctive, so long will education, persuasion, coercion, and where these fail, admonition or more drastic measures be required to drive home the moral as well as the statutory responsibilities involved.

In these efforts the public themselves can be most helpful by making their concern at bad habits known to those who transgress and of course it is in their own interests to do so; they can help by forthright complaint when they see unclean practices in food premises; by refraining from unhygienic habits themselves, such as smoking in food shops, especially where open food is kept; by not taking dogs into shops; by not touching open food; and by changing their custom to those establishments where principles of cleanliness and protection are manifestly put into effect, thereby giving practical encouragement to the more enlightened establishments who practice food hygiene in the spirit as well as the strict letter of relevant, statutory regulations. The last step is the customer's final and most effective weapon and is one which is their sole prerogative to employ.

The wrapping of foodstuffs and the expansion in the use of cooled or refrigerated display cabinets is making substantial progress and it is to be encouraged as this is a form of sales appeal which is not in conflict with the hygienic preservation of food. At the same time it is important that possible overloading is avoided and proper turnover of stocks in deep freeze cabinets should be very rigidly controlled or spoilage can take place. It cannot be over emphasized that refrigeration at its optimum efficiency can only maintain the status quo, so to speak, for an extended period; it will neither sterilize nor decontaminate food and the same care must be exercised in handling food so stored as that observed under ordinary conditions.

Despite the progress made there is still far too much indiscriminate display of open, cooked foods; these have again and again been shown to be amongst the most vulnerable of foods yet the aim in many shops appears to be to expose such products as near as possible to the customer, usually where there is constant traffic in and around the shop and consequently the greatest risk of settlement and droplet contamination. Tongs for handling open food are still

too often the exception rather than the rule and it is morbidly fascinating but none the less disconcerting to witness the amount of manual sorting out that goes on in some trays of sliced products.

I am quite sure that if people were generally aware of the heavy bacterial load which these vulnerable open foods are capable of bearing they would be startled into a campaign of "helping themselves" in a manner suggested above.

The publicity that has been given to food hygiene by radio, television and press has had its effect. The public are taking an ever-increasing interest. This is made evident in a number of ways. More complaints are made of faulty food handling techniques; more complaints about inadequate washing facilities for customers using catering premises or public conveniences, and complaints of foodstuffs which are not fresh or contain foreign materials.

School Meals Service.

The School Meals Service has received special attention during the past few years, premises, equipment and services have been improved. So far as catering facilities are concerned the present School Meals Organiser has so improved and organised the service that it is, without any doubt, one of the best catering services in the town. The organiser has welded together a very good team of workers, keen on their work and assiduous in all their duties. The routine of cleaning both premises and equipment is first class and every worker carries out her duties with painstaking thoroughness.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector gives frequent lectures to the staff, which over the past few years has reached a total of over 300 workers, and, as occasion demands, to new entrants in the service.

Labelling of Food

The gross adulteration of food and drugs of the early days has given way to subtle means of deception such as misdescription and exaggerated claims on labels and advertisements. The scrutiny of labels in particular, becomes more intricate and it is of the utmost importance that both advertising and labelling should be strictly controlled and even minor contraventions pursued. The enthusiastic sales promoter seems to have few scruples in exploiting every gimmick which will give a product the "edge" over similar preparations and since they are sometimes prepared to approach so close to the border-line, the Food Inspector must be equally alert and insistent that they do not overstep the margin laid down in the Food and Drugs Act 1955, and the Labelling of Food Order 1953. In this respect a plain duty is involved and if we ignore the apparently trivial, we are actually condoning and encouraging the advertiser or labeller to greater boldness in ignoring ethical standards; this indeed is the answer to suggestions that Inspectors are sometimes too fussy over detail and it is particularly true of some of the "fad foods."

I read recently a pungent comment on this subject in which the writer observed "It is interesting if not always comforting to reflect that food to a greater or lesser degree is so often subjected to one or more of the processes of being bleached, sweetened, coloured, softened, hardened, clarified, thickened, emulsified, coated or otherwise treated to increase its taste, palatability, appearance and consumer appeal - the latter at times being the most important consideration."

In exercising the statutory duties relevant to food control the Public Health Inspector and Public Analyst must clearly work in the closest co-operation to ensure that the service given to the public is efficient and in this regard, it is pleasing to record that such co-operation continues to exist in full measure.

Fish

Accepting that an essential of quality freshness is quality of hygienic handling, then one must react most favourably to Winchester's fish trade.

Up to last year, however, wooden boxes used for the conveyance of fish from the ports have been a source of trouble due to the dirty condition of the boxes on arrival at Winchester. Cleansing was often confused with getting the wood thoroughly wet. Some boxes were found to have been used over and over again, and were often in a deplorable state of repair.

The position is now completely changed, fish boxes arriving at the City are either of the expendable type being used only once, or the now popular aluminium alloy box which after each delivery is subject to steam sterilisation. Further, such practices as dunking fish in buckets of dirty water immediately after gutting or immediately prior to filleting are now a thing of the past. In all the town's fish shops, special double sinks have been installed.

The fact is that in fish retailing, quality can be preserved by the sensible use of running water. Too many retailers overlook the point that a dead fish is no longer in a state in which water is its natural element.

Too often, too much water has destroyed the flesh fibres on the fatty fish and the housewife gets a tasteless mass. Thus she buys some pre-packed article next time and the quality retention contest has been lost by wrong retail practice.

Chinese Restaurants

The taste for exotic foods, Chinese among them, has now spread to this area. With it, believe it or not, comes a public health problem - the cleansing of chopsticks.

The Chinese are renowned for their clean habits. Their restaurants are welcomed by the public health authorities.

But cooking of eastern dishes is carried out at high temperatures. Ventilation is therefore of extreme importance and the discharge of cooking odours, in a congested area can be a public nuisance. Language presents a difficulty. Some people think that the food hygiene regulations should be printed in Chinese; others say these regulations are Chinese to many Britons and would be Greek to the Chinese in whatever language they were printed. One of the basic principles of hygiene has, however, been put across quite successfully. Notices saying "Now wash your hands" in Chinese appear in Winchester's Chinese restaurants.

The customer who goes for Chinese food also wishes to eat it the Chinese way. Any gourmet will tell you that Chinese dishes are not the same unless eaten with chopsticks. But it was necessary to investigate the possible dangers of germ carrying. Until recent years, bamboo and ivory, or even wood were the usual materials for making chopsticks, but plastic has now taken first place. The sticks are usually about a foot long, square for one half and rounded for the other. The rounded part carried the food to the mouth.

Boiling the sticks would of course, ensure sterility. But boiling affects the efficiency of the chopsticks, and they are not cheap enough to throw away after being used only once. To overcome this difficulty, it was recommended that the chopsticks should be rinsed in hot running water, followed by complete immersion in a detergent-steriliser for five minutes. The results provide an easily adopted technique for dealing with chopsticks.

While it is accepted that the Chinese in general are extremely clean personally, they need to be coached in the dangers that arise from haphazard dumping of refuse. When these hazards have been fully explained, they do not fall back into their old habits, throwing refuse out in the yard, but conform to the usual practices in this country.

It is worthwhile repeating the comment made in last year's report which read "the policy of persuasion and education practiced by the Inspectors on their visits to food premises, was in nearly all cases sufficient and well rewarding". In only four incidents during the year was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings. The cases which were brought before the Magistrate concerned the following:-

1. Eclairs with soapy taste. Producer fined £10 with costs.
2. Mouldy meat pasty sold from Public House. Producer fined £10 with costs.
3. Mouldy meat pie sold from shop. Retailer fined £5 with costs.
4. Mouldy meat pie sold from Public House. Retailer fined £7 with costs.

Extraneous Matter in Food

During the twelve months under review, the following complaints were received concerning extraneous matter, odours or taints found in food:-

1)	Portion of Cake	Contained piece of metal
2)	Chocolate Eclairs	Repulsive taste
3)	Restaurant Meal	Contained piece of glass
4)	Packet of dates	Contained maggot
5)	Loaf of bread	Contained foreign matter
6)	Meat Pasty	Mouldy
7)	Bottle of Squash	Peculiar taste
8)	Tin of Raspberries	Contained fly
9)	Milk	Dirty bottle
10)	Ham Roll	Stale condition
11)	Bottle of Milk	Contained fly
12)	Tin of Grapefruit	Contained flies
13)	Malt loaf	Mouldy
14)	Bath chap	Maggot infested
15)	Meat Pie	Mouldy
16)	Meat Pie	Mouldy
17)	Bottle of 'Tizer'	Peculiar taste
18)	Packet of frozen peas	Contained stone
19)	Chocolate biscuit	Contained maggot.
20)	Dried fruit	Mouldy.
21)	Bun	Contained piece of string

Inspection and Registration of Food Premises, etc.

The number of food premises inspected during 1962 totalled 1562.

Bacteriological sampling of milk etc.	...	19
Bakehouses	...	12
Butchers' shops	...	47
Canteens, Kitchens and Restaurants	...	133
Mobile Cafes and Shops	...	1
Dairies and Milkshops	...	85
Examination of food stuffs	...	81
Food and Drug sampling	...	106
Food Poisoning investigations	...	5
Preserved Food premises	...	36
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	12
Fried Fish Shops	...	17
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	10
Grocery and Provisions	...	164
Ice Cream Sampling	...	20
Ice Cream Vendors	...	5
Slaughterhouses	...	660
Water Sampling	...	11
Miscellaneous	...	126
Licensed Premises	...	12

1,562

Details of Improvements effected during the year:-

Rooms cleansed	8
Lighting improved	1
Ventilation improved	1
Hot water provided	3
New sinks installed	2
Equipment overhauled	3
Wash-hand basins renewed	2
Refuse bins provided	3
General standard of hygiene improved	3

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FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Article	No. Examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to Irregular- ity.			Remarks
	F.	Inf.	Total	F.	Inf.	Total	
Cake Mixture		3	3				
Chocolate Eclair		1	1		1	1	Consumer Complaint
Bread		1	1		1	1	Consumer Complaint
Self Raising Flour		5	5		1	1	Manufacturer advised
Milk	10	-	10				
Cream		4	4				
Cheese Spread		4	4				
Butter Confect- ionery		9	9				
Ice Cream		5	5				
Iced Lollies		5	5				
Soft Drinks		4	4				
Tinned Fruit Juice		3	3				
Tinned Peas		4	4		1	1	Manufacturer advised
Mince meat		3	3				
Jam		3	3				
White Pepper		3	3				
Malt Vinegar		3	3				
Sauce		3	3				
Beef Suet		3	3				
Meat Paste		3	3				
Fish Paste		2	2				
Meat Soup		3	3				
Tinned Meat		3	3		1	1	Manufacturer advised
Meat Pies		8	8				
Sausages	1	10	11		4	4	Manufacturer advised
	11	95	106		9	9	

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES (Cont'd)

Of the 106 samples of food taken and submitted for analysis 9 were reported as falling short of the required standard composition, as being adulterated or giving rise to other irregularities.

Details of irregular samples are as follows:-

No. 10. 22nd January. Chocolate Eclair (Consumer Complaint)

The cream of this sample had developed a repulsive soapy taste due to hydrolytic rancidity.

Legal proceedings were instituted and the producer fined £10.

No. 24. 16th March. Loaf of Bread (Consumer Complaint)

The loaf contained foreign matter consisting of carbonised fat from a previous baking.

A warning letter was sent to the producer.

No. 33. 25th April. Self-raising flour. (Informal Sample)

The sample was 20.8% below the limit fixed for Vitamin B, viz. 0.24 M.grms per 100 grms.

A copy of the certificate was forwarded to the manufacturer.

No. 37. 24th May. Tinned Pears (Informal Sample)

This sample was described as pears in heavy syrup. According to a Code of Practice recognised by the British Canning Industry heavy syrup should contain not less than 30% sugar. The syrup strength of this sample was 17.9% sugar.

A copy of the Analyst's certificate was forwarded to the Retailer and Importers.

No. 42. 24th May. Luncheon Meat (Informal Sample)

Starch should have been included in the list of ingredients, otherwise the sample was satisfactory.

A copy of the Analyst's certificate was forwarded to the manufacturer.

No. 86. 25th October. Pork Sausages (Informal Sample)

The sausages were slightly deficient in meat content. The manufacturer was advised.

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES (Cont'd)

No. 88. 25th October. Pork Sausages (Informal Sample)

The sausages were slightly deficient in meat content. The manufacturer was advised.

No. 89. 25th October. Pork Sausages (Informal Sample).

Preservative was present but not declared. The Retailer (manufacturer) was warned of the irregularity.

No. 91. 25th October. Pork Sausages. (Informal Sample)

The sausages were 18% deficient in meat content.

A follow up sample was submitted and found to be satisfactory, the manufacturer was advised.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES - SECTION 16A

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

One "Certificate of Registration" was granted by the Council during 1962 for the sale of fried fish and chipped potatoes. The total number of premises now registered under the Act for the manufacture of preserved food is 32.

SHOPS ACT

With the exception of the provisions regarding hours of closing and employment of young persons which are dealt with by a part-time officer, the whole of the Shops Act, 1950 is administered by the Department.

Forty-six shops in the City area were inspected during the year in connection with the retail distributive trade as prescribed by the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

These duties include the periodical inspection and recording of the necessary particulars of all shops and places where retail trade is carried on, certain wholesale establishments and warehouses. Inspections to ascertain that a suitable standard is provided and maintained regarding sanitary accommodation and washing facilities; ventilation, temperature and lighting, facilities for the taking of meals and the provision of seating accommodation for female assistants.

Several defects and contraventions were discovered and referred to the persons responsible. These matters received prompt attention and were dealt with informally.

SHOPS ACT (Cont'd)

Details of improvements effected during the year are as follows:-

Hot water provided	1
Heating improved	2
W.C. Compartment cleansed	2
Artificial lighting installed in W.C. compartment	1
Defective floor repaired	1

In order that newly constructed shop premises shall conform with the requirements of the Shops Act, the City Engineer forwards plans of proposed shops to the Health Department for observation before the plans are approved.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

The following imported foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin or the words "foreign" or "empire" on exposure for retail sale; meat, bacon, ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, dead poultry.

General compliance by traders with the provisions of the Marking Orders has been good, although some confusion has arisen in the shops with the marking of imported tomatoes during the late Spring and early Summer, when English, Canary, Channel Isle and Continental tomatoes have been available simultaneously.

Public Health Inspectors paid 313 visits to food shops under the provisions of other Acts, and at the same time to observe compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders.

MEAT INSPECTION

As in past years 100% meat inspection has been maintained and it will be noted that the time spent at the Winnall Abattoir during normal working hours has greatly increased, whilst overtime has decreased.

		<u>Normal Time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Hours:</u>	1962	1385	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	1597 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1961	1033	284	1317
	1960	829	323	1152
	1959	497	331	828
<u>Visits Made:</u>	1962	555	95	650
	1961	516	162	678
	1960	347	183	530
	1959	357	193	550

MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

Winnall Abattoir

During the past four years a comprehensive programme of alterations and improvements has been carried out at the Abattoir. Lairage accommodation has been improved and extended, the slaughter hall remodelled and better hanging arrangements for carcasses provided. The most important single improvement has been the erection of chill room accommodation. The abattoir was erected six years ago and no temperature controlled storage space was provided for meat carcasses. Because such facilities were lacking, it was necessary to slaughter animals on every Sunday in the year, particularly in the summer time.

Meat would not keep at atmospheric temperature and losses due to bone taint and incipient decomposition were not unknown. Meat inspection disorganised the whole department as those inspectors who were on duty on Sundays had the option of taking time off in lieu of payment for overtime; consequently it was unusual to have a full staff on duty on any Monday of the week. Now it is not necessary except in exceptional circumstances, to have the abattoir open on Sundays.

It is anticipated that all building work in the present programme will be completed in mid 1963 when the abattoir will, in all respects, comply with the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations, Hygiene Regulations and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations 1958.

The number of animals passing through the abattoir during the past five years has increased over three-fold, something like 80% of the meat produced being exported beyond the Winchester and District area. The premises of course, are more than sufficient for the needs of the town and if its economic future is to be assured, it will be necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to keep such places as Winchester in mind when applications for new slaughterhouses within easy reach of these export centres are being considered.

There was the normal proportion of animals sent in for slaughter because of injury or illness during the year. The recommendations laid down in Memo 3 (Meat) issued by the Ministry of Food, were followed in these cases. Veterinary Certificates or written declarations by owners were required according to the type of animals sent in and the particular circumstances. It is the casualty animal which could be a source of trouble in a slaughterhouse if proper precautions were not taken, but this fact seems to be much better realised by owners of animals and little difficulty has been experienced in connection with our requirements.

The amount of meat that has to be condemned because of disease is substantial. Certain diseases and parasitic infections are on the increase. Meat Inspectors, carrying out routine duties at abattoirs and slaughterhouses, cannot fail to be impressed by the wastage of food caused by the condemnation of offals

MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

from animals found on post-mortem examination to be affected with parasitical diseases. In 1961 nearly 12% of the livers of cattle slaughtered at the abattoir were found to be infected with fascioliasis (fluke disease). The loss of food throughout the country from this parasitic infection must be very great. The rate of incidence is on the increase. A great deal is known about preventive measures but there does not appear to be any urgency to carry them out. Waterways and pastures can be treated but it is often found that the infested land is also the best fattening pasture and because of this the producer is not always anxious to carry out such preventive measures as are available.

There was an increase in the number of cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* occurring at the abattoir during the year, there being 20 in 1962 compared with 6 in 1960. There were no generalised cases. *Cysticercus Bovis* is the cystic stage of *Taenia Saginata* in man, a tapeworm which grows to 10 to 15 feet in length. The cysts are small, about the size of a grain of rice and are usually found in the head, heart and diaphragm of beef animals.

The location of the cysts found during the year are as follows:-

Masseter Muscle	11
Hearts	8
Diaphragm	1

In each case the carcasses were consigned to cold storage at Southampton for the period recommended by Memo 3. (Meat), the Chief Public Health Inspector there being duly informed and release supervised by him after expiration of the approved period.

Another condition which is responsible for the loss of pigs livers is known as "milk spot". This condition is thought to be due to the invasion of the liver by larvae of the round worm *Ascaris Lumbricoides* and is responsible for the condemnation of 11% of pigs livers. If the condition is due to the larvae of the worms it should be possible, by good husbandry, to reduce or eliminate its presence.

Salmonella Distribution Survey

Reference should be made to the collaboration of the abattoir staff in the investigations concerned with the incidence of *Salmonella* infections in animals used for human consumption. The investigation being in accord with a National Survey at the request of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

So far, the study has lasted two years and specimens have been taken at regular intervals. During the year, when 31,139 animals were slaughtered 26

MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

swabs as against 110 in the previous year, were submitted to the laboratory from the abattoir. Out of these, a total of 17 swabs were found to contain organisms of the Salmonella group.

The taking of specimens has shown that there is frequently a wide distribution of these pathogens in the environment of the abattoir. Infection is believed to be spread in two ways. The first is during evisceration, salmonella having been recovered from gullies and drains etc. The second possible source being animal feeding stuffs. The investigation continues.

General Statistics

(a) Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1962	4117	4654	5413	16,955	31,139
1961	4108	4626	5119	16,173	30,026
1960	3469	3275	4680	13,342	24,766
1959	1821	1249	3362	9,181	15,613
1958	1068	1081	1523	6,214	9,886

(b) Estimated Weight of Carcases and Offal Inspected

		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qtrs</u>	<u>lbs</u>
Routine Slaughter	1962	2330	7	2	20
	1961	2241	3	2	8
	1960	1846	7	1	26
	1959	1037	14	1	0
	1958	650	13	2	8
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1962	2	5	3	26
	1961	6	12	1	8
	1960	32	2	3	12
	1959	24	9	2	0
	1958	29	0	1	12
Total	1962	2332	13	2	18
	1961	2247	15	3	16
	1960	1878	10	1	10
	1959	1062	3	3	0
	1958	679	13	3	20

MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

(c) Estimated Weight and Percentage Weight of Carcases and Offal Condemned

		<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>%</u>
Routine Slaughter	1962	36	16	3	18	1.56
	1961	33	16	2	27	1.50
	1960	18	3	1	23	0.97
	1959	6	0	3	10	0.57
	1958	4	17	1	24	0.72
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1962	0	16	2	13	0.03
	1961	0	4	1	9	0.01
	1960	1	10	3	9	0.08
	1959	1	19	1	26	0.18
	1958	2	16	0	21	0.35
Total	1962	37	13	2	3	1.60
	1961	34	1	0	8	1.50
	1960	19	14	1	4	1.05
	1959	8	0	1	8	0.75
	1958	7	13	2	17	1.13

(d) Tuberculosis

The pronounced fall in the occurrence of Tuberculosis in routine meat inspection, is emphasized by the fact that during 1962 only 0.41% of animals inspected were found to be affected as against 32.12% in 1950.

(e) Percentage of Meat and Offal Condemned from Animals Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Orders.

Expressed as a percentage of the total meat and offal condemned:-

1962	-	2.2%
1961	-	.6%
1960	-	8%
1959	-	25%
1958	-	37%

These figures form a silent acclamation of the effect of the "Tuberculosis" (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950 and the "Tuberculosis" (Southern England Eradication Areas) Order 1957, on this one time cause of wholesale condemnation.

MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

The gradual extermination of Tuberculosis in cattle seems to have had a pronounced effect on its occurrence in pigs, viz -

1950	332	slaughtered and	8.0%	infected
1955	11,556	"	0.89%	"
1961	16,174	"	0.71%	"
1962	16,955	"	0.63%	"

TUBERCULOSIS

(f) Numbers of animals slaughtered and numbers found infected (differentiating between those killed at routine slaughter and those slaughtered under notice by the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.)

	Year	Cows		Heifers		Bullocks		Bulls		Calves		Swine	
		No. Inspected	% Positive	No. Inspected	% Positive	No. Inspected	% Positive	No. Inspected	% Positive	No. Inspected	% Positive	No. Inspected	% Positive
Routine Slaughter	1962	1728	Nil	1219	Nil	1137	Nil	16	Nil	4654	Nil	16,955	.63
	1961	1299	.69	1319	Nil	1434	Nil	24	Nil	4730	Nil	16,174	.71
	1960	1352	.30	1030	Nil	945	Nil	22	Nil	3274	Nil	13,342	.71
	1959	755	.13	589	Nil	383	.52	5	20	1245	Nil	9181	1.04
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1962	68	47.06	7	28.28	9	11.11	1	100	5	Nil	-	-
	1961	20	45	2	100	3	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1960	63	61.9	44	50	13	53.84	-	-	1	Nil	-	-
	1959	75	92	10	100	6	83.33	-	-	4	100	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS (Cont'd)

Extent of Infection

		Year	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Swine
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	-
Routine Slaughter	Generalised	1961	2	-	-	-	-	1
		1960	-	-	-	-	-	1
		1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	106
	Localised	1961	7	-	-	-	-	114
		1960	4	-	-	-	-	82
		1959	1	-	2	1	-	96
		1962	1	-	-	-	-	-
By Notice M.A.F.F.	Generalised	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1960	5	2	-	-	-	-
		1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962	31	2	1	1	-	-
	Localised	1961	9	2	-	-	-	-
		1960	34	20	7	-	-	-
		1959	69	10	5	-	4	-
		1962	1	-	-	-	-	-

MEAT CONDEMNED

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases and Organs</u>				
Septicaemia	1	3	-	3
Septic Pneumonia	6	-	2	21
Acute Pneumonia & Emaciation	-	-	-	1
Septic Peritonitis	4	1	4	9
Acute Peritonitis	-	-	1	4
Septic Pleurisy	-	2	3	21
Septic Pericarditis	4	1	1	8
Carried forward	15	7	11	67

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases and Organs</u> (Cont'd)				
Brought Forward	15	7	11	67
Gangrene	2	-	1	-
Oedema & Emaciation	9	-	4	-
Generalised Oedema	2	-	-	-
Fevered	7	5	2	-
Pathological Emaciation	2	-	4	2
Immaturity	-	1	-	-
Jaundice	1	1	1	-
Generalised Pyaemia	-	-	1	10
Toxaemia	-	-	-	1
Acute Enteritis	1	-	-	1
Dropsy & Anaemia	1	-	-	-
Icterus	-	1	-	-
Acute Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	2
Carcinoma	-	-	1	-
Malignant Growths	1	-	-	-
Multiple Tumours	1	1	1	6
Extensive Bruising	7	-	1	-
Generalised Cloudy Swelling	1	-	-	-
Lymphatic Leukaemia	-	-	-	1
Dead on Arrival	-	-	-	5
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
Total	51	16	27	95
<u>Parts of Carcasses</u>				
Bruising	1395 lbs	26 lbs	26 lbs	80 lbs
Peritonitis	5 lbs	-	-	-
Abscess	123 lbs	21 lbs	3 lbs	60 lbs
Melanosis	10 lbs	-	-	-
Arthritis	-	-	-	6 lbs
Joint - ill	-	15 lbs	-	-
Tumour	-	13 lbs	-	16 lbs
Tuberculosis	96 lbs	-	-	-
Total	1629 lbs	75 lbs	29 lbs	162 lbs

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Heads and Tongues</u>				
Actinomycosis	12	-	-	1
Actinobacillosis	11	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	11	-	-	-
Bruising	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	10	-	-	105
Abscess	3	-	-	6
Total	47	-	-	113
<u>Tongues</u>				
Actinobacillosis	1	-	-	-
<u>Livers</u>				
Telangiectasis	376	1	-	-
Abscess	53	-	1	1
Fascioliasis	380	-	222	-
Necrosis	2	-	1	1
Pyæmia	143	2	1	-
Peritonitis	10	-	1	78
Milk Spot	-	-	-	1703
Fatty Change	14	14	11	1
Cirrhosis	9	-	-	-
Hydatid Cysts	12	2	8	1
Melanosis	4	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	2	-	-	-
Total	1005	19	244	1785
<u>Lungs</u>				
Pleurisy	157	2	20	492
Pneumonia	55	21	221	3217
Emphysema	32	-	-	12
Hydatid Cysts	32	-	9	-
Meullaris Capillaris	-	-	103	-
Echinococcus	7	-	-	-
Actinobacillosis	3	-	-	-
Fascioliasis	5	-	-	-
Melanosis	-	1	-	-
Abscess	6	1	-	1
Congestion	1	1	-	1
Strongylosis	-	-	6	-
Tuberculosis	18	-	-	-
Total	316	26	359	3723

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Hearts</u>				
Cysticercus Bovis	8	-	-	-
Pericarditis	4	-	2	395
Haemorrhage	-	-	1	-
Endocarditis	1	-	-	-
Cysticercus Ovis	-	-	1	-
Total	13	-	4	395
<u>Kidneys</u>				
Nephritis	14	2	-	10
Hydatid Cysts	9	-	2	9
Hydronephrosis	-	-	-	2
Hypernephroma	2	-	-	-
Infarcts	-	-	-	7
Haemorrhage	-	-	-	1
Pylonephrosis	1	-	-	-
Fatty Change	-	-	-	4
Melanosis	-	4	-	-
Contamination	1	-	-	-
Ruptured	-	1	-	-
Total	27	7	2	33
<u>Mesentery</u>				
Enteritis	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	13	-	-	-
Total	14	-	-	-
<u>Spleen</u>				
Abscess	1	-	-	-
Peritonitis	2	1	-	-
Total	3	1	-	-
<u>Tripes</u>				
Decomposition	152	-	-	-
<u>Udder</u>				
Abscess	1	-	-	-
<u>Diaphragm</u>				
Cysticercus Bovis	1	-	-	-

Foods Judged as Unfit

It is emphasized that condemned meat is not sold or used for human consumption in any form. Some of the meat, however, is utilised by a zoo and the remainder manufactured into fertilizers, bone meal etc.. Other condemned food-stuffs are disposed of by burning at the Corporation's Pumping Station.

Hygiene of Meat Transport.

Attention was again directed to the handling of meat in transit to the retail butchery premises, not only from Winnall Abattoir, but also from other sources. Frequent observation is kept on the vehicles used and inspection has revealed little cause for complaint as far as cleanliness is concerned. Protective clothing used by personnel engaged in carrying of meat was also given attention, and it was found to be maintained satisfactorily.

CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE

In all cases where tuberculous pigs and calves can be traced to the farms on which they have been reared, the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are informed and given details of the sites of infections revealed on post-mortem examination.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

To reduce the risk of spreading foot and mouth disease and other animal diseases, the Gowers Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease recommended that, with the exception of Local Authorities, collectors of substantial waste food should be licensed. Effect has been given to this recommendation by the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

The Order provides that, in general, every collector of waste foods must boil the material in a licensed plant before feeding it or re-distributing it for feeding purposes.

In accordance with the terms of the Order, inspection of the plant and equipment at each of the existing 16 premises was carried out. In three cases it was found necessary to serve notices requiring repair and cleansing of the premises.

MILK SUPPLY

Licences in force during 1962.

Dealers (Prepacked Milk) Licences	...	3
Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licence	...	1

MILK SUPPLY (Cont'd)

Premises Registered

Dairies	...	3
Distributors (Shops selling bottled milk)	...	31

<u>No. of cowkeepers on register</u>	...	3
--------------------------------------	-----	---

85 visits were made in connection with the sale of milk.

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN WINCHESTER

Description	Daily Consumption in gallons.	Percentage of whole
Pasteurised	2678	72.280
T.T. Pasteurised	280	7.558
Channel Island T.T.	498	13.440
Sterilised	14.5	0.391
Homogenised	231.2	6.240
Skimmed	1.4	0.040
Goats Milk	1.9	0.051
Total	3705.0	100.000

Average daily consumption of milk in pints

per day per head of population = 1.0 pint

Amount of milk bottled in Winchester in

gallons per day = 50 gallons
(Farm Bottled T.T.)

SAMPLING OF MILK FOR GOOD KEEPING QUALITY AND FOR
EVIDENCE OF ADEUQATE PASTEURISATION OR STERILISATION.

Samples of Milk taken for Methylene Blue and B. Coli Tests:-

	<u>Non-Descript Raw Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)</u>
Total No. taken	-	-	44	-
No. Satisfactory	-	-	39	-
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-	2	-
No. Void	-	-	3 *	-
Percentage Unsatis- factory.	-	-	4.5%	-

* Permissible atmospheric shade
temperature exceeded.

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR PHOSPHATASE TEST

	<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk</u>
Total No. taken	44	-
No. Satisfactory	44	-
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-

In addition to the above tests, two samples of milk were examined for the presence of brucella abortus and brucella melitensis. The organisms of the latter is a serious matter and necessitates the slaughter of the affected animals. Brucella abortus, although not so serious as melitensis, can cause undulant fever in man.

The presense of brucella abortus on a farm is an economic drawback for the farmer in addition to its effect on the milk supply. The cows are liable to lose their calves before completion of the gestation period. Much re-search work has been carried out on the problem and chemical injections have been produced to control this condition in young animals. Investigations are proceeding and it is hoped to rid our milk herds of this condition in time. In each case the samples proved negative.

ICE CREAM

The application of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/57, has helped to secure improvement in the equipment, and vehicles used for the sale of ice cream. All vehicles operating in Winchester now carry supplies of hot water, together with facilities for the vendor to secure cleanliness.

Bacteriological Examination

No. of Samples Taken	Total	Methylene Blue De-colourisation Test		Ministry of Health Provincial Grades			
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
Ice Cream	15	15	-	15	-	-	-
Ice Lollies	5	5	-	5	-	-	-

The number of premises newly registered for the sale of ice cream during the year was five, bringing the total number for such premises now on the register to 141.

Registrations for the sale of ice cream during recent years have been mainly of premises equipped with totally enclosed, automatic, cabinet refrigerators and selling this commodity in sealed packets only. Shops no longer use the open ice tub.

Regular visits of inspection made to ice cream premises have found the general standard of cleanliness to be good and in no instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of dirty premises or equipment.

There was no case of infection reported to the Department during the year which could be traced to eating ice cream. Of the samples taken for bacteriological report, all were placed in Grade 1 and were therefore satisfactory.

Soft Ice Cream

Lately, the increased use of the soft serve ice cream vending machine has introduced problems which have already, and may increasingly, lessen local authority control.

The ice cream industry has now turned nearly full circle through control of the premises, then of the product, back to where there was no control of the trade at all.

Soft serve ice cream is only partly made in registered premises. Production being completed in vehicles, or in shops previously used only for storage and sale. Trade action is therefore almost back to a condition of uncontrolled manufacture and sale. Because of this, it is thought that the local authority will find that it needs even greater control than hitherto.

ICE CREAM (Cont'd)

The changes in the ice cream industry have posed three problems for the Public Health Inspector:-

- a) the lessening importance of registered premises;
- b) the increasing use of unregistered "mobile factories" for the manufacture of ice cream; and
- c) the part manufacture of ice cream to meet the requirements of the soft serve demand.

From the above, it will be seen that there is no room for complacency so far as the manufacture and sale of soft ice cream is concerned, and to enable adequate control to be exercised over all the facets of the ice cream industry, it is considered that certain legislative measures should be taken. These should include that registration of premises be conditional rather than absolute; that vehicles and stalls be licensed; and that the use of additives with ice cream should be limited by law to those which have been satisfactorily processed.

There should also be a test which would make it possible to check the efficiency of the heat treatment which the mixes and cold mix powders had received. Practical measures would include the banning of the practice of dividing pre-packed blocks etc.

Vehicles should keep their side windows closed when not actually selling from a soft serve machine, in order to limit the dust being drawn into the machine. And where a complete cold mix powder was to be used from a tank supply, the tank should be sited so as to allow for its proper cleaning and inspection.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1959

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	15	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	138	152	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	4	9	-	-
TOTAL	156	176	6	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	5	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	2	2	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	4	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	7	7	-	-	-
TOTAL	23	21	-	1	-

Outworkers

The employment of outworkers in specified classes of work is supervised by the Public Health Inspectors operating under the provisions of the Public Health Act and the Factories Act. These provisions relate to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises and to the prevention of the spread of infectious disease by articles made by outworkers.

Outworkers (Cont'd)

There are 20 outworkers on the register, 10 being resident in the City. 9 firms in Winchester employ a total of 17 outworkers, 3 outworkers resident in the City are employed by firms outside. In every case the work is associated with the clothing trade.

13 inspections of houses in which outwork is carried out were made under the provisions of the Factories Act and Public Health Act. No unsatisfactory conditions were found.

Other matters.

Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with	....	5
Number of underground bakehouses on register at end of year	....	0

RODENT CONTROL

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I Number of properties in Local Authority's District	46	8789	1746	10,581	40
II Number of properties inspected as a re- sult of -					
(a) Notification	8	214	96	314	5
(b) Survey under the Act	19	422	589	1,030	35
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	2	68	48	118	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural	
	Non-Agricultural					
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)		
III	Total inspections carried out in- cluding re-inspec- tions.	165	4314	2881	7360	203
IV	Number of propert- ies inspected un- der Sect II which were found to be infested by:-					
	(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	2
	(Minor	14	354	286	654	36
	(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	7	63	69	159	-
V	Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	21	437	355	813	33
VI	Total treatments carried out in- cluding retreat- ments.	59	1143	1124	2626	124
VII	Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	3	4	7	-
VIII	Number of cases in which default ac- tion was taken fo- llowing the issue of a notice under Sect 4. of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
IX Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	98	-	-	-

The number of dead rats that were collected totalled 1,094. The estimated kill was 2,963.

Poison used - Z.P. Bread Rusk and Warfarin.

Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year.

A total of 800 premises were inspected during the year when 140 treatments, either partial or complete were carried out.

Partial treatments consisted of test baiting on premises where evidence of rodent activities were found. Where baits showed a "no take" the treatments were discontinued.

In addition to the above, schools, hospitals, the Hants. Constabulary H.Q. and other large properties, making a total of 10 in all were treated.

The estimated kill was 90 rats.

Sewer Treatment

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Warfarin

(a)	Manholes lifted	275
(b)	Number of manholes baited	275
(c)	Number of manholes showing prebait take	32
(d)	Number of manholes showing complete prebait take	7
(e)	Scheme of baiting used .....Consecutive days (e.g. consecutive days, or 4th, 6th and 8th days)	
(f)	Number of manholes test baited in conjunction with treatment and not included in No. 2 above	18

Complaints

As in previous years, it is clear that the demand for the services of the Rodent Control staff has increased, mainly due to the fact that the public are becoming conscious of the facilities made available by the Corporation to deal with infestations.

It was noticeable that during and immediately after heavy falls of snow early in the year, complaints were received from occupiers of houses in suburban areas, that rats were feeding off food put out for the birds, and it is possible that during the hard winter rats are in this way attracted nearer to the houses than usual. In order to avoid this, it is important that precautions should be taken to place the food out of their reach.

During the year, 314 complaints were received concerning infestations of premises not previously known by the Department to have been infested. This represented a decrease of 175 (37.6%) on the number received during 1961.

The incidence of premises found to be infested has remained greatest in the more central older areas, where there is the largest amount of dilapidated property and significant defects in drainage systems.

Causes of Infestation

One of the stiffest tests which faces the Public Health Inspector, is how to deal with rat and mice infestations in and about buildings in his area. We have not long passed from the days when the rat was tolerated, and only baited or hunted sporadically.

It has taken us two world wars to teach that aesthetically, physically and economically, the rodent constitutes an affront to good living. It should be exterminated and effective proofing be made against its re-appearance.

The rat seems to flourish where upheavals and relaxations of hygienic conditions are seen. Treatment is useless without a thorough search to find out where they come from; prevention and proofing are, therefore, the first essentials.

Rodent control complaints have two invariable common bases - either a watershed or a defective drainage system associated with an unprotected food supply.

The drain may be a piece of slipshod work, a system disturbed by demolition or site works. The access to food may range from the refuse tip, scraps for birds, unprotected wastes from factories, shops, etc. or "off beat" agricultural holdings. These holdings can be the prime source (after the chronic sewer resident population) of nearly all infestations in the City. Accordingly, the rodent staff periodically blitz the pens of pigeon and poultry keepers, the amateurs who have crazy sheds and little good storage.

Extermination by Private Operating Companies.

Rodent destructive measures continue to be carried out by private operating companies and other individuals on a contract basis with owners and occupiers.

It is not obligatory nor customary for such operators to notify the Department when their services are being used and generally, unless ascertained in the course of a survey, the Department is not informed of their activities.

INCOME

The work of disinfestation and rodent control during 1962 realised £347. 17s. 3d. This figure being £22. 4s. 0d. less than the previous year.

Rodent Control Contracts	£306. 0s. 0d.
Rodent Control Complaints	£30. 11s. 0d.
Wasps and other Insects	£11. 6s. 0d.

PIGEONS

Resulting from complaints received from occupiers of private dwellings and business premises of nuisance from wild pigeons a total of 127 birds were destroyed by trapping. Some premises from which pigeons had been removed have now been renovated with great improvement to the structure.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

The above Act placed the duty upon the Local Authority to secure the provision of satisfactory sanitary conveniences in agricultural units which, broadly speaking include farms or any land on which produce is grown for sale or for consumption, such as nursery grounds and market gardens.

On passing of the Act, a Schedule of such premises was prepared and visits were carried out to ensure that the requirements were complied with.

The number of premises in the City known to the Department is 9, and at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, a special report was submitted during the year. 18 visits were made to this class of premise for the purpose of the Act, and three Notices were served. The matters were dealt with informally.

DRAINAGE WORK

Defects and Repairs.

In connection with the investigation of complaints about choked or leaking drains, it proved necessary to apply the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act 1936, at 16 premises. Under these powers the Corporation may open up

ground at private premises for the purpose of examining the condition of the drains, etc. and if necessary, apply specified tests to appliances which appear to be defective. These examinations are commonly associated with evidence of percolations of water or offensive effluents into floor spaces and cellars, subsidences in yards and passages, rat burrowing and undermining.

Altogether a total of 46 drainage systems were examined during the year and 45 tests applied; 23 of the tests revealed defects which included 7 public sewers or drains in combination.

Statutory Notices under the relevant sections of the Public Health Act 1936, specifying work to be done at three premises were also served.

	Drains			Private Sewers		
	No. Satisfactory	No. Defective	No. Without Access for testing.	No. Satisfactory	No. Defective	No. Without Access for testing
Inspected following complaint	4	10	-	-	7	-
Inspected following applications for Improvement Grant	-	3	1	-	-	-
Other inspections	2	5	-	-	-	-
Tested after repair	9	-	-	5	-	-
Total	15	18	1	5	7	-

Sewage and Sewage Disposal

The greater portion of the City is on main drainage although some outlying areas are still serviced with cesspools. This system appears to be quite adequate.

So far as disposal is concerned, the part of the City on main drainage is drained to the Garnier Road Pumping Station from whence it is pumped to the treatment works at Morestead Farm where the results achieved were adequate.

LECTURES ETC.

As in previous years your Chief Public Health Inspector gave 6 lectures to Student Nurses at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital on matters concerning housing and food hygiene.

Three talks on the work of the Public Health Inspector were also given to Pupil Midwives and upon 4 occasions staff members of the County's School Meals Service attended the Health Department for lectures on food handling, preparation and general kitchen hygiene.

E - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables indicate the number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Notification of Infectious Diseases and Food poisoning during 1962.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Total.
Scarlet Fever	1					1							2
Whooping Cough			1										1
Measles					15				3				18
Meningococcal Meningitis	1									1			2
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)				1									1
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery					1	2			1		1		5
Puerperal Pyrexia					2	1			11	2	3	1	20
Pneumonia		1											1
Erysipelas			1		1								2
Food poisoning			2										2
TOTALS	2	1	4	1	19	4	-	-	15	3	4	1	54

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL 1962

	AREAS FROM WHICH CASES ADMITTED										Total	
	Winchester City	Winchester R.D.	An-dover M.C. & R.D.	East-leigh M.C.	Kings-clere & Whit-church	Basing-stoke M.C. & R.D.	Peters field U.D. & R.D.	Alton U.D. & R.D.	South-amp-ton C.B.	Romsey & Stock bridge R.D.		Others
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever	3	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	12
Staphylococcal Infection	14	15	8	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	2	45
Virus Infections (inc. Poliomyelitis, Measles, Influenza etc.)	13	5	-	2	1	2	-	4	1	1	5	34
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery & Salmonella infection)	4	1	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	20
Pertussis	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Conditions	23	3	12	1	1	2	-	4	1	-	7	54
TOTAL	60	25	31	4	2	8	-	11	6	1	25	171

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age during the year 1962.

	Total cases notified	under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 years and over	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Whooping Cough	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	18	0	1	3	8	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Paratyphoid B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	1	0	0	20
Pneumonia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Erysipelas	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Food Poisoning	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and mortality during 1962

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11	2	-	1	-	-	-	-

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Male	88	14	82	14
Female	71	15	58	15
TOTAL	159	29	140	29

Removals from Register during year:-

Reason for Removal	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Died (including deaths from other causes)	-	2	-	-
Removed from District	9	3	-	-
Cured but retained as observation cases	-	-	-	-
Cured	8	10	-	-
Removed from register-no longer Tuberculous	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	17	15	-	-

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.)

SOUTHAMPTON MOBILE MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT
Totals X/Rayed in Winchester, 1962.

	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Abnormalities</u>		
		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Non T.B.</u>
Winchester routine monthly visits	2365	2 males 5 females	2 males 1 female	11 males 10 females
King Alfred College	112	-	-	-
Winchester Prison	496	4 males	3 males	2 males
<hr/>				
Totals:	2973	6 males 5 females	5 males 1 female	13 males 10 females

The findings for Tuberculosis, category (0) and (1) are according to the Ministry definition, which is -

- (0) Cases of Tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinics or Hospitals and considered on investigation to require close clinic supervision or treatment.
- (1) Cases of Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

The response to Immunisation, which is carried out at the Welfare Clinics can be said to be generally satisfactory.

The number of children who were inoculated during 1962 is as follows -

	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria & Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria, Tetanus.</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus Triple.</u>
Age under 5 years	-	-	-	316
Age between 5-15 years	102	-	1	10
Reinforcing dose	655	47	-	304
	<u>757</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>630</u>

Vaccination against Smallpox.

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Age under 5 years	543	88
Age between 5 - 15 years	561	1,038
Over 15 years	991	3,141
	<u>2,095</u>	<u>4,267</u>

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	<u>Completed 2nd Injection</u>	<u>Completed 3 Injections or Oral Doses</u>	<u>Re-inforcing Dose</u>
Children born in 1962	3	-	-
Children born in 1961	46	-	-
Children born 1943 - 1960	78	-	-
Adults born 1933 - 1942	28	-	-
Others	41		
Children at school entry or be- tween the ages of 5 and 12 years	-	-	66
Total all ages		1434	
	<u>196</u>	<u>1434</u>	<u>66</u>

F—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1962.

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M.S.L.	Temperature			Hygrometer			Rainfall		Sunshine	Wind (days)								
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a.m.		Degree of Hum. Sat. 100	No. of Days when rain fell		Total Amount (inches)	Number of hours and tenths	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.
January ...	29.77	53	15	45.8	33.8	39.5	38.8	94.2	24	6.29	43.6	1	1	2	4	5	13	2	3
February ...	30.00	55	25	46.3	33.5	38.1	37.7	89.9	12	.50	91.5	—	9	—	—	—	9	2	8
March ...	29.71	57	18	46.0	29.5	36.4	35.2	88.0	16	1.43	108.7	4	5	1	3	2	5	1	10
April ...	29.86	71	29	55.1	38.1	44.1	42.8	89.1	17	1.83	149.2	1	10	—	5	—	9	—	5
May ...	29.89	63	27	58.4	42.7	47.9	46.1	88.5	21	2.10	174.8	1	3	1	2	3	9	1	11
June ...	30.11	77	35	68.4	46.5	55.0	53.0	86.8	8	.30	270.8	1	6	—	1	1	11	2	8
July ...	29.98	78	37	68.7	51.1	57.9	56.1	88.8	15	1.27	147.5	2	1	—	4	4	9	1	10
August ...	29.88	73	38	67.5	50.1	55.9	54.5	91.1	17	3.88	163.6	1	2	—	1	3	18	4	2
September ...	29.85	76	30	63.9	45.0	51.5	50.7	94.3	16	4.89	140.4	1	3	—	6	4	10	2	4
October ...	29.68	67	29	59.7	40.7	46.9	46.4	96.0	10	1.60	134.7	8	7	—	1	1	9	—	5
November ...	29.74	56	22	48.1	35.1	41.7	39.7	90.4	19	3.90	39.5	5	2	—	5	3	2	2	11
December ...	29.83	56	15	45.3	27.4	33.6	32.9	92.5	14	2.39	88.5	4	9	—	—	1	8	2	7
Year 1962 ...	29.86	78	15	56.1	39.5	45.7	44.5	90.8	189	30.38	1552.8	29	58	4	32	27	112	19	84

